

FLEETS OF THE GREAT POWERS BOMBARD THE CRETAN INSURGENTS.

British Warships Lead the Firing Upon the Cretan Positions Near the City of Canea---Greek and Turkish Warships Exchange Shots.

CANEA, Feb. 21.—The admirals commanding the foreign fleets here yesterday visited Colonel Vassos, the commander of the Greek army of occupation, at his camp at Agia. What occurred there has not been made public, but upon the return of the admirals they invited the commander of the Greek war ship Navarchos Miaoulis to visit them.

The invitation was accepted, and when the commander met the admirals he was informed that an attack would be made upon the Greek troops and the Greek warship if Colonel Vassos advanced into the interior.

Notification Given to Vassos.

Subsequent to the interview the commander, accompanied by Rear-Admiral Harris, commanding the British fleet, proceeded to the camp of Colonel Vassos, who was informed as to the decision that had been arrived at by the commanding officers of the foreign fleets.

This morning the insurgents in the vicinity of Canea began firing on the town, despite the warnings that had been given. The firing was continued for some time, whereupon the admirals of the foreign fleets ordered their vessels cleared for action, and soon the guns of the fleet were throwing shells into the insurgent camp.

British Fired First Shot.

A British cruiser was the first of the warships to open fire, vessels of the other nations following in succession. Forty shells were fired.

The forts fired blank cartridges at the Greek despatch boat Peneios, which had exchanged shots with a Turkish frigate. After shots had been fired by both vessels the frigate withdrew.

The German war ship Kaiser Augustus has arrived here and landed marines, who will share in the foreign occupation of the town.

The shore combatants, who were Cretan Christians and Mussulmans only, were in plain view from the ships in the harbor. The reply of the Mussulmans to the fire of the Christians was very feeble.

LEE ANGRY.

Continued from First Page.

Lee had been murdered in his cell by his guards.

Found Wound on His Head.

Consul-General Lee to-day forced the Spaniards to permit an autopsy on the body of the alleged suicide.

"Cannon, if Needed," Says Cullom.

By Senator Cullom, of Illinois.

Washington, Feb. 21.—I am sick and tired of hearing of these cases, and I am especially disgusted when I realize that nothing is done about them by our Government, except to carry on a correspondence with the Spanish Government at Havana.

Only after long imprisonment and much suffering are these American citizens finally released. The Government should proceed to thoroughly investigate the death of Dr. Ruiz, and if it finds that he has been put to death it should demand reparation from the Spanish Government, and, if necessary, enforce the demand with cannon.

Dr. Burgess found the awful wound on his head. The Spaniards' explanation of this is that Ruiz went crazy in his cell and dashed out his brains against the wall. Nobody believes this story. Ruiz's awful death has shocked this country.

supply of water, without even a preliminary examination.

As usual the Spanish authorities neglected to advise General Lee of the American's arrest, and the news only reached the Consulate when the prisoner's wife came to

"Send Cruisers," Says Boatner.

By Representative Boatner, of Louisiana.

Washington, Feb. 21.—I take it for granted that the State Department will enforce the demand of Consul-General Lee for a full investigation into the case of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, murdered by the Spanish guards; and if it becomes necessary, will order our entire fleet to rendezvous at Havana to back up that demand.

If the Spanish authorities have been hindering the investigation of our Consul-General I do not know but it would be a good thing to send some cruisers to Cuba at once. The barbarities which the Spaniards have inflicted upon the Cuban insurgents should not be tolerated by a civilized people. If an investigation proves that Ruiz was murdered in cold blood we should force Spain to make immediate reparation.

minutely more than anything that has happened in this island of horrors for months. He was a cultured, intelligent man, a man of family and position, and one whose standing in any other country would have counterbalanced anything short of direct proof of his guilt. He was a graduate of a Philadelphia dental college, and had a large practice in Guanabacoa. No one ever suspected him of aiding or abetting the

Northway Predicts Indignation.

By Representative Northway, of Ohio.

Washington, Feb. 21.—These reports of Spanish outrages in Cuba are becoming too numerous. If the story of Ruiz's death, as detailed in the Journal, is true, it is one that will arouse the indignation of the American people, and they will not stop to inquire into all the details of the murder.

I hope, for the sake of the continuance of the good feeling between this country and Spain, that such exciting stories may not be reported too often, for one must see the inevitable tendency of such thought in America. It may reach a point where moderation is out of the question, for it is unmistakable that the sympathies of the American people are overwhelmingly in favor of the insurgents in Cuba.

Annexation or War.

Athens, Feb. 21.—Greece will annex Crete or have war. There is no stopping the popular clamor, and King George is as powerless to stem the tide of the swiftly rushing tide of warlike enthusiasm as if he were home in Denmark and still but second son of Christian IX.

The excitement continues without abatement, and the populace is loud for war if the annexation can be obtained in no other way. The populace demands that no attention be paid to the warnings and demands of the powers, but that Greece maintain her position in the face of Europe.

Addressed by King George.

A vast crowd gathered this afternoon in front of the Palace and repeatedly cheered the King and the royal princes, whose actions meet with the fullest approbation.

The crowd finally became so demonstrative that the King appeared upon one of the balconies of the palace and addressed the people. He and the Government, he declared, were fulfilling the mandate of the entire Hellenic people in going to the aid of the struggling Cretan Christians and in seeking to regain possession of the island. He added that he prayed that God would strengthen their efforts.

Thanks His Subjects.

His Majesty concluded his address by thanking the people for the wholehearted support they had given him.

The crowd became wild with delight over the words of King George, and the applause was deafening when he had concluded.

Then, after crying again and again "Long live Greece!" the crowd gradually dispersed.

Rome Cheers King George.

Rome, Feb. 21.—The popular agitation in Italy in favor of the union of Greece and Crete is increasing daily and it makes the position of the Government difficult. Thirty members of the Chamber of Deputies have telegraphed congratulations to Athens upon the decided stand taken by Greece.

There were important manifestations in several towns to-day in favor

Cuban cause, nor was he ever heard to discuss local political issues. His certificate of naturalization as an American citizen hung in a frame above his professional diploma. And yet he was dragged from his home by Fondeviela's military police on the 4th inst., at midnight, and kept "incommunicado" thirteen days in a silly cell, compelled to sleep upon the bare floor, fed upon salt codfish and given but a scant



MAP SHOWING THE SCENE OF THE TROUBLE IN CRETE.

when a number of Spanish officers were captured.

Lee's Demand Ignored.

Various subsequent communications urging a prompt hearing of the case are understood to have been virtually ignored at the palace. Spaniards, when arrested, whatever be the charge against them, must be examined and formally committed within seventy-two hours, but an American, it seems, may be held indefinitely without effective protest from Washington.

General Lee's hands are tied. All his efforts to obtain justice and protection for Americans here are fruitless.

The Spanish authorities, banking on the supineness of Cleveland and Olney in such matters, continue to ignore Lee's repeated protests and go on with their outrages.

They sneer at our Government; say their Minister, De Lome, is not spending \$30,000 per month at Washington for nothing; belittle our White Squadron and say the United States, its politics now controlled by the great trusts, who want no war, will never risk a serious issue with Spain, whose people are real patriots and would fight the whole world if necessary to defend her national honor.

As I wired the Journal from Key West, when, on Thursday afternoon, news reached the Consulate-General through private channels from Guanabacoa of Ruiz's reported suicide in prison, General Lee went at once to the Palace, and seeing acting Captain-General Ahumada, demanded the delivery of the body for autopsy.

Armed with this paper and accompanied by Dr. H. M. Burgess, U. S. H. M. S., and two native surgeons, together with the consular interpreter, the Journal representative and various other New York newspaper correspondents, General Lee left immediately for Guanabacoa, where Commandant Fondeviela and the Alcalde received the party with cold courtesy.

Prepared for the Visit.

They were not surprised, having been warned by telephone from the Captain-General's office to expect us. Citizens of the town with whom I talked said the dead cart was standing before the jail half an hour before we came, and that the body of the dead American, unwashed and uncoffined, had been thrown into it to be transferred to the Potter's Field, when

Fondeviela suddenly rode up and ordered a change of programme. The body was taken back, hurriedly dressed and put into a plain pine coffin.

Taking carriages from the Commandante Alcala office to the jail, accompanied by Fondeviela, we were led into a large square room, apparently used by the warden as private quarters. Four candles burned upon the coffin, into which the remains of the last American victim of Spanish methods had been placed. While we were there a hearse drove up, but General Lee, insisting upon an autopsy, the body was transferred to Fondeviela's office, where the examination was held. Lee asked to see the cell where Ruiz had been confined, but this was refused. An ugly wound was found upon the back of the deceased's head, and deep scars upon his wrists and hands. The hideous expression upon his face showed that he had suffered terrible agonies before death came to him.

The autopsy showed that he died of congestion of the brain, the effect of a blow upon the head, inflicted in some way unknown to the examining surgeons.

The Spaniards' Story.

The Spanish commandant explained that the prisoner, apparently crazed by unaccustomed confinement, had committed suicide by hitting his head against the door of his cell. He had been delirious, keeping the warden and neighboring prisoners from sleep by his cries several nights previous to his purported suicide. But as no one was allowed to see him in prison, and only circumstantial evidence remains to confirm the belief of General Lee, Dr. Burgess and myself and others accompanying us that the prisoner was brutally assassinated by his Spanish jailers, the truth may never be known.

Admit Fondeviela's statement of suicide to be true, the Washington Government is equally blameable for having neglected the prisoner, and Spain, having broken the treaty by keeping him incommunicado ten days longer than she would dare under her own Constitution to have kept one of her own subjects, is just as responsible for his unhappy death.

Consul-General Lee before returning to Havana delivered the body to the family of the deceased for interment and, visiting the Ruiz residence, tendered his personal

condolence to the widow and her five orphan children, the oldest a girl of twelve. They had not been permitted to approach the prison nor even to see the body before Lee's arrival.

The Consul-General is deservedly indignant. This, he says, is only one of many instances. He does all he can personally or officially in behalf of Americans in trouble, reporting facts and awaiting the State Department's instructions. If there is no warship at Havana to enforce respect of the Competitor prisoners and a number of other Americans who are still rotting in Spanish jails, it is not his fault. If he should resign any day and go home in disgust American people need not receive the announcement with surprise.

CRAVENS IN WASHINGTON

Not Surprising That Lee Wants to Resign. Cleveland and Olney the "Friends of Spain."

By Alfred Henry Lewis.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The very air is full of a story concerning Cuba, Cleveland, Weyler and General Lee. The latter is about to resign, they say. He is, so rumor hath it, to quit Havana and come home. Weyler, of Spanish barbarity, unable to defend Americans in their persons, property or lives against the villainy of Weyler; or refused aid by our State Department to enforce American rights, Lee will shake the dust and dir of Havana from his feet and come home.

The Administration at Washington is of no worth. Fat-wrapped, dazed, futile, coward to its tips and craven to its core, it refuses to back up by force the demands of Lee on Spanish control in Cuba. Under such conditions Havana is no place for an American and a gentleman, and Lee, they relate, will return.

It all grows finally out of the arrest, torture and murder of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, an American citizen, by those savages of Spain, who in their savagery have the inspiration and command of Weyler, and whose allies, "The Butcher," was not foolishly bestowed. Ruiz was a dentist, an American citizen, present in Cuba, where he had a perfect right to be. Some two weeks ago Ruiz was in Guanabacoa, a town not five miles from Havana, and which Weyler with 200,000 troops seems unable to protect. While Ruiz was there the town was raided by the insurgents. Following the raid, with slight if any

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of Greece. An enthusiastic meeting was held in Rome, which declared in favor of raising a volunteer corps to assist the Greeks in their attempt to free Crete from Turkish misrule. After the meeting there was a manifestation in front of the Greek Legation, the crowd cheering King George and the Greek people.

DARE NOT COERCE CRETE.

Such Action on Part of the Powers, It is Said, Would Lead to a General War.

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London, Feb. 21.—The first clear-sighted, independent, non-political article yet seen in London on the Cretan trouble is published in to-day's Sunday Observer. It says:

"The annexation of Crete to Greece will not stir up other Christians in Turkey to rebellion. Crete is entirely Greek in race, and the Hellenic kingdom has no competitor for its possession. Annexation is more likely to soothe than disturb the Greeks in Macedonia, because the stronger Greece becomes the brighter is the prospect of the Greeks in Macedonia.

"But there is a danger more serious than the premature hopes of the subject races of Turkey, and we may be sure the powers will seriously consider it before applying force to the expulsion of Greece from Crete.

Danger in the Situation.

"There is little doubt that King George would have seriously imperilled his throne by a refusal to send troops to Crete. He may imperil it by retreating before the threat of coercion by the powers. His abdication or deposition would certainly light up that general conflagration the fear of which paralyzed the powers of Europe three years ago in the face of the most hideous horrors that ever stained the annals of Christendom.

"King George has given answer to the Kaiser that he will place himself under the aegis of international law by declaring war on the Sultan and leading the army in person. It will then be his part to order the combined fleet out of Cretan waters. That is hardly what the Kaiser wishes.

cause for suspicion, Ruiz was apprehended by Weyler's agents and thrust into jail. His American citizenship was known to the Spaniards, but that only served to make matters worse for Ruiz in Spanish hands, where Americans are hated—all save Cleveland and Olney. These latter, for their poltroony concerning American rights, are distinguished and hailed as "the friends of Spain." While other Americans are cursed these two emblems are the toasts of the Spanish hour.

Ruiz, on the hot heels of the Cuban raid of Guanabacoa, was, I say, cast into a Spanish jail, and that is the last that is

"Greece has played with skill and shown boldness in the whole business. We are told that in the case of King George declaring war on the Sultan the powers will leave the Turks and Greeks to fight it out, with the result of disaster to Greece.

Probably Greece, better informed than the powers, is willing to take the risk. Armies are not mobilized with an empty exchequer. The Sultan is so careful and precious a person that he is sure to keep the pick of the troops in Constantinople—some 20,000 or 40,000—which are the only troops he pays. The rest are in rags and in no mood to fight the battles of a master who is afraid to trust himself among his Mussulmen subjects in his own capital.

Sultan's Ships Are Rotting.

"We seriously doubt whether Greece would be so easily overrun with the Sultan's troops. Some critics seem to imagine that the first shots exchanged between the Greeks and Turks would be the signal for a Macedonian rising, the result of which would be intervention by Bulgaria, Serbia and Austria, ending in the extinction of Ottoman rule in Europe.

"As to the Sultan's order to mobilize the fleet, it is mere bravado. He has no fleet. There are hulks without stores or crews, rotting in the Golden Horn. Not one of them is fit to go to sea. Greece has thus everything to gain and very little to lose by playing a bold game.

Will Not Coerce Greece.

"The powers dare not carry out their threats, and we doubt whether some of them, England, Italy and France especially, have any intention to coerce Greece in any circumstances. It would be too monstrous, as well as too paradoxical, to coerce Greece at the imminent risk of a general war, after refusing to run the infinitely smaller risk of coercing the Sultan."

Then follows some toadyism to Salisbury, whose proposal to give Crete a constitution like Samoa is declared to be good enough to provide breathing time, but the hope is expressed that Salisbury will persuade the powers to adopt the more thorough and safer policy of annexing Crete to Greece. The paper declares that this would restore to the Government more than the popularity they seem to have lost.

Davis Wants a Careful Inquiry.

By Senator Davis, of Minnesota.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The Government should carefully investigate, and if the facts are as reported it should demand reparation and satisfaction.

definitely known until his murdered body is borne forth to burial two weeks later.

Spanish sneers for Lee. Lee had made the usual demands, touching Ruiz as an American citizen, and they had been met with the customary Spanish sneer. No heed was paid to Lee; no attention to his requests. In spite of Lee, in defiance of justice, law and right, Ruiz was first tortured and then murdered. His swarthy assassins, with dancing eyes and joy in their dark hearts at the murder they had done, bore forth the battered dead body of Ruiz, with the Spanish lie on their lips: "Ruiz committed suicide."

And it would seem that Cleveland is willing to accept the lie. It would appear that name was a blessing and a reproach, the American flag was being danced upon in the Havana theatres, while between the abject cowardice of Cleveland and the avarice and bloodthirst of Weyler, American men and women were caught, crushed, pillaged, tortured and slain.

Tired with all this rapine and murder, sick of all this disgrace, no marvel Lee comes home. What is the matter down here? Why does Cleveland play the abject craven role he does? Some say he has an "understanding" with De Lome. Cleveland's Spanish popularity may be the fruit of this "understanding."

Gallinger for Speedy Reparation.

By Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire.

Washington, Feb. 21.—If Dr. Ruiz was foully dealt with by the representatives of the Spanish Government, this Government's duty is plain. Once sure of the facts of the case it should demand all hazards speedy reparation and satisfaction.

the Ruiz outrage is not to be resented, nor the insult of Weyler's refusal of Lee's request replied to. And so Lee is coming home.

When Lee gets here, he will have a blue-ribbon story of American shame to tell—a story made through the un-American cowardice and cravenness of an Administration that has brought the national name to laughter and contempt all over the world and disgraced the Chair of Washington for the past four years.

Yes, Lee will have a story. The Ruiz villainy is not the first to come beneath the notice of Fitzhugh Lee. American lives have been taken before, American property

In Guanabacoa, the very town where Ruiz was made captive and held away to torture and slow death, is a sign above a store; a sign depicting with much of lordly paint the fat features of Cleveland, framed in by Spanish and American flags in loving lodge-podge. This sign may be the very flower of the popularity that grows from our Administration's "understanding" with De Lome. I wonder whether the eye of the American Ruiz, as he was dragged by Spanish hands to fetters, torture and to death, fell on this painted face of "his President" and of "his flag."

While some explain the supine and dis-

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Frye Hopes for an Investigation.

By Senator Frye, of Maine.

Washington, Feb. 21.—I have just been reading the details connected with the death of Dr. Ruiz. I hope our Government will make a speedy and thorough investigation.

If the facts be true as alleged, it should not in such a manner as to deter in the future Spanish officials from sacrificing the lives of such American citizens as may fall into their hands.